

THE PLATFORM. OF THE AMERICAN PARTY.

1.—The acknowledgments of that Almighty Being, who rules over the Universe—who presides over the Councils of Nations—who conducts the affairs of men, and who, in every step by which we have advanced to the character of an independent nation, has distinguished us by some token of Providential agency.

11.—The cultivation and development of a sentiment of profoundly intense American feeling; of passionate attachment to our country, its history and its institutions; of admiration for the purer days of our National existence; of veneration, for the heroism that precipitated our Revolution and of emulation of the virtue, wisdom and patriotism that framed our Constitution and first successfully applied its provisions.

111.—The maintenance of the union of these United States as the paramount political good; or, to use the language of Washington, "the primary object of patriotic desire." And hence:—

1st. Opposition to all attempts to weaken or subvert it.

2d. Uncompromising antagonism to every principle of policy that endangers it.

3d. The advocacy of an equitable adjustment of all political differences which threaten its integrity or perpetuity.

4th. The suppression of all tendencies to political division, founded on "geographical discriminations, or on the belief that there is a real difference of interests and views" between the various sections of the Union.

5th. The full recognition of the rights of the several States, as expressed and reserved in the Constitution, and a careful avoidance, by the general government, of all interference with their rights by legislative or executive action.

IV.—Obedience to the Constitution of these United States, as the supreme law of the land, and sacredly obligatory upon all its parts and members, and steadfast resistance to the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretext.

AVowing that in all doubtful or disputed points, it may only be legally ascertained and expounded by the Judicial power of the United States:

And, as a corollary to the above:

1. A habit of reverential obedience to the laws, whether National, State, or Municipal until they are either repealed or declared unconstitutional by the proper authority.

2. A tender and sacred regard for those acts of statesmanship, which are to be distinguished from acts of ordinary legislation, by the fact of their being of the nature of compacts and agreements; and so, to be considered a fixed and settled national policy.

V.—A radical revision and modification of the laws regulating immigration, and the settlement of immigrants. Offering to the honest immigrant, who from love of liberty or hatred of oppression, seeks an asylum in the United States, a friendly reception and protection. But unqualifiedly condemning the transmission to our shores of felons and paupers.

VI.—The essential modification of the Naturalization Laws.

The repeal by the Legislatures of the respective States, of all State Laws allowing foreigners not naturalized to vote, and the repeal of all laws making grants of all acts of Congress, and all laws allowing them to vote in the Territories.

VII.—Hostility to the corrupt means by which the leaders of party have hitherto forced upon us our rulers and our political creed.

Implacable enmity against the present demoralizing system of rewards for political subservience, and of punishments for political independence.

Disgust for the wild hunt after office which characterizes the age.

These on the one hand. On the other—

Imitation of the practice of the purer days of the Republic and admiration of the maxim that "office should seek the man, and not man the office," and of the rule that, the just mode of ascertaining fitness for office is the capability, the faithfulness, and the honesty of the incumbent or candidate.

VIII.—Resistance to the aggressive policy and corrupting tendencies of the Roman Catholic Church in our country by the advancement to all political stations—executive, legislative, judicial or diplomatic—of those only who do not hold civil allegiance, directly or indirectly, to any foreign power, whether civil or ecclesiastical, and who are Americans by birth, education and training;—thus fulfilling the maxim, "Americans only shall govern America."

The protection of all citizens in the legal and proper exercise of their civil and religious rights and privileges; the maintenance of the right of every man to the full, unrestrained and peaceful enjoyment of his own religious opinions and worship, and a jealous resistance of all attempts by any sect, denomination or church to obtain an ascendancy over any other in the State, by means of any special privileges or exemption, by any political combination of its members, or by a division of their allegiance with any foreign power, potentate or ecclesiastic.

IX.—The reformation of the character of our National Legislature, by elevating to that dignified and responsible position men of higher qualifications, purer morals and more unselfish patriotism.

X.—The restriction of executive patronage—especially in the matter of appointments to office—so far as it may be permitted by the Constitution, and consistent with the public good.

XI.—The education of the youth of our country in schools provided by the State; which schools shall be common to all, without distinction of creed or party, and free from any influence or direction of a denominational or partisan character.

—And, inasmuch as Christianity by the Constitutions of nearly all the States, by the decision of the most eminent judicial authorities, and by the consent of the people of America, is considered an element of our political system, and as the Holy Bible is at once the source of Christianity, and the depository and fountain of all civil and religious freedom, we oppose every attempt to exclude it from the schools thus established in the States.

XII.—The American party having arisen upon the ruins and in spite of the opposition of the Whig and Democratic parties, cannot be held in any manner responsible or the obnoxious acts or violated pledges

of either. And the systematic agitation of the slavery question by those parties having elevated sectional hostility into a positive element of political power, and brought our institutions into peril, it has therefore become the imperative duty of the American party to interpose, for the purpose of giving peace to the country and perpetuity to the Union. And as experience has shown it impossible to reconcile opinions so extreme as those which separate the disputants, and as there can be no dishonor in submitting to the laws, the National Council has deemed it the best guarantee of common justice and of future peace, to abide by and maintain the existing laws upon the subject of Slavery, as a final and conclusive settlement of that subject in spirit and in substance.

And regarding it the highest duty to avow their opinions upon a subject so important, in distinct and unequivocal terms, it is hereby declared as the sense of this National Council, that Congress possesses no power, under the Constitution, to legislate upon the subject of Slavery in the State where it does or may exist, or to exclude any State from admission into the Union, because its Constitution does or does not recognize the institution of Slavery as a part of its social system; and expressly pretermittting any expression of opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or prohibit Slavery in any Territory, it is the sense of the National Council that Congress ought not to legislate upon the subject of Slavery within the Territory of the United States, and that any interference by Congress with Slavery as it exists in the District of Columbia, will be a violation of the spirit and intention of the compact by which the State of Maryland ceded the District to the United States, and a breach of the National faith.

XIII.—The policy of the Government of the United States, in its relations with foreign governments, is to exact justice from the strongest, and do justice to the weakest; restraining, by all the power of the government, all its citizens from interference with the internal concerns of nations with whom we are at peace.

XIV.—This National Council declares that all the principles of the Order shall be henceforward every where openly avowed, and that each member shall be at liberty to make known the existence of the Order, and the fact that he himself is a member; and it recommends that there be no concealment of the places of meeting of subordinate Councils.

E. B. BARTLETT, of Kentucky,
President of National Council,
C. D. DESILER, of New Jersey,
Corresponding Secretary,
JAMES M. STEPHENS, of Maryland,
Recording Secretary,

A NOBLE LETTER FROM STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

The following is Senator Douglas's reply to an invitation of the Democratic party of the Louisville (Ky.) District, to be present at the celebration of the victory in the Old Dominion:

CHICAGO, JUN 7th, 1855.

Gentlemen: I deeply regret that it will be impossible for me to be present and participate with you, in celebrating the glorious victory recently achieved by the Democracy of Virginia, over the most intolerant, proscriptive, insidious, and dangerous political organization ever formed against the Constitution and liberties of a free country. In all the elections which have taken place in the Northern States, during the last twelve months, Know-Nothingism has not only been the firmly of Abolitionism, Higher-Lawism, and Mob-Lawism, and all the other banefulisms of the day, but has been the confounding power which combined, directed and led all these allied factions in their savage and brutal warfare against the Democratic party, its principles and organization.

Let us not be deceived by their repeated changes of name. It matters not whether they call themselves "Know-Nothings," or "Know-Nothingism," or the "Sons of the Stars of 76," or the "Order of the Star Spangled Banner," or the "Children of Sun" or the "Sons of Jonathan," or by any other name they may assume when they have disgraced their previous one—their secret organization and clandestine proceedings, their intolerant and proscriptive spirit, their unlawful and horrid oaths, their unconstitutional and unholy purposes remain unchanged. It is the duty, and I firmly believe, the destiny, of the Democratic party, under the guidance of Divine Providence, to confound, overwhelm, and utterly annihilate this secret, insidious, and dangerous organization.

To accomplish this great work, it is only necessary that we should be true to ourselves, to our principles and our party, whose triumphs have ever been identified with the interests, honor and glory of the Republic. Let there be no concession to the enemy—none to the allied fanaticalisms of the day, under whatever name or form they may appear. The Old Dominion has shown herself true to her principles, her history, and her renown. Her Democracy have fought the battle faithfully and gallantly, gloriously. With you I rejoice in her triumph. May Kentucky imitate the example and rival the achievements of her illustrious mother! All eyes are now fixed upon your noble State. A similar victory in old Kentucky would overwhelm the enemy with dismay and despair, while it would carry joy, hope and confidence to the heart of every friend of religious freedom and Constitutional right throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Pardon the length of this letter, and accept for yourselves and those you represent my grateful acknowledgments for your kind invitation.

I have the honor to be, very truly,
Your friend and old servant

S. A. DOUGLAS,
Messrs. F. S. J. Ronald, W. Tompkins,
G. L. Harrison, J. P. Fulwiler, Dem.
Dis. Com., etc.

PAVING STREET WITH IRON.—Some time ago the experiment of paving the streets with iron blocks was tried on a limited scale in New York, and the experiment has succeeded so well, that a Committee of the Board of councilmen of that city have reported in favor of paving Maiden Lane Cortland street with the iron pavement, and there is a prospect of their recommendation being adopted. The iron pavement, it is said, gives the street the finish of an elegantly tiled floor, and there is no mud or dust from it.

Democratic Pioneer.



FOR CONGRESS,
HON. H. M. SHAW,
OF CURRITUCK COUNTY.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1855.

APPOINTMENTS.

Dr. Shaw and Col. PALME have agreed upon the following programme of the canvass, and will address the people at the following times and places:

PERQUIMANS.—Woodville, Tuesday, 26th; Hertford, Wednesday, 27th; and Newby's Bridge, Thursday, 28th June.

CROWAN.—Simpson's Store, Friday, 29th; Rocky Hook (Bunch's) 30th June.

GATES.—Mintonville, Monday, 24 July; The Folly, Tuesday, 25; Scratch Hall, Wednesday, 26th July.

HENRIFFORD.—Murfreesboro', Friday, 6th July; St. John's, Saturday, 7th.

NORTHAMPTON.—Rich Square, Monday, 9th; Jackson, Tuesday, 10th; Store near Gaston, Thursday, 12th.

TALPAIX.—Pittard's Store, Friday, 13th July; Halifax, Saturday, 14th; Ringwood, Monday, 16th.

MARTIN.—Williamston, Tuesday, 17th July; Hamilton, Wednesday, 18th.

BERTIE.—Windsor, Friday, 20th July; Freeman's Store, Saturday, 21st; Colerain, Monday, 23d.

See Agricultural head on fourth page for an interesting letter in reference to the "Rescue Grass," from Dr. J. F. Tompkins, of Edenton.

W. Geo. Granbery, of Elizabeth City, and Malachi Haughton, of Edenton, have been admitted to practice in the different Superior Courts of the State.

President Sparks, the biographer of Washington, having been written to as to the genuineness of the phrase so often attributed to the Chief—"Put none but Americans on guard to-night!"—replies that he has never met with any such expression in Washington's writings.

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENT!

We had supposed that the bolting of twelve States from the National Know-Nothing Council, was about the worst fate that had befallen it—but the half is not yet told. It is not only a fact, that twelve States withdrew in disgust, and made a platform for themselves, but it is no less a fact that even the regular platform was adopted by a minority of the States! It was adopted by a majority of individual votes from fifteen States in spite of the opposition of the members from sixteen States, who represented both a majority of the popular vote and of the vote in the electoral college. The National Intelligence is our authority for this statement, and we presume the Know-Nothings will hardly object to it. The Intelligence, in an article headed "Notes in the Know-Nothing Convention," publishes the votes upon the majority report, the minority report, and Mr. Rayner's proposition, and introduces the votes with the following remarks:

"The New York Times publishes the votes taken last week in the National Convention of the American Party on the three leading propositions touching the slavery question. Supposing that they will possess interest for many of our readers we copy them below. It will be observed that the proposition which was finally adopted received the votes of the Delegates of fifteen States, including the free States of New York and California, whilst the Delegates of sixteen States, including the slaveholding States of Delaware and Missouri, voted against it. It further appears that the States which voted in the affirmative are a minority of the Electoral college—they being entitled to only 146 electoral votes, whilst those voting in the negative are entitled to 150 votes."

Thus, it is shown, first, that the Philadelphia Platform was adopted by the representatives of a minority of the popular vote of the Know-Nothing party, and, secondly, that the representatives of the North, (where lies the strength of the party,) reject, repudiate and spit upon it.

The candidates for Congress in this District address the people at Woodville to-day. They met at Newland on Saturday, and we suppose at Newbegun Creek yesterday. Our gallant standard-bearer is doing his whole duty and winning new laurels in the canvass. Encouraging accounts come up to us from every quarter. We hear that even in this stronghold of Know-Nothingism, there were a number of withdrawals from the Council at their last meeting. Perhaps those K. N.'s who are hard to convince, will learn something in this connection, by calling on Henry Pelps, Thos. Grandy, Andrew Turner, — But and others. Facts speak louder than words.

The smashing-up of the far-famed Philadelphia Council has fallen like a wet blanket upon the devotees of the dark lantern. They had looked to that body for consolation; but its members, instead of pouring a healing balm into the anguish-stricken souls of the poor Know-Nothings generally, fell out among themselves, and so far from healing wounds, parted in enmity and hatred. Know-Nothingism is at war with Know-Nothingism. Its hosts are scattered. Its nationality is a humbug. Its wretched doom is sealed.

The attention of those interested is called to the advertisement announcing the sale of Wm. Halsey's store and stock of goods, to be found in another column.

The Nationality of Know-Nothingism—its conservatism—splitting into fragments, &c.

The world had been informed, in advance, of the proposed assembling of the Know-Nothings of this country in national council; and the world was also informed that that body would be composed of the proper material and promulgate a proper platform of principles upon which patriotic men of all sections and parties could stand and co-operate. All the defects of the system were to be healed by the Philadelphia Convention, and thenceforward Know-Nothingism was to move smoothly on, challenging the admiration of the American people.

The world has also been informed that, in pursuance of previous announcement, the National Council of the Know-Nothings was duly held in Philadelphia. Delegations from all parts of the country went up to attend the great sanhedrim of Know-Nothingism. Nor is the world less ignorant of the fact that this great and illustrious body, instead of nationality, split into sectional fragments and degenerated into miserable factions;—instead of conservatism, promulgated for twelve States at least a radical Northern platform! The whole story may be told in a single sentence. They met—strangled—split.—That was the beginning, middle and end of the Philadelphia Know-Nothing Convention. And the whole thing may now be written down a miserable abortion!

The nationality of Know-Nothingism is now an exploded humbug. No party has a just claim to nationality, which holds such conflicting sentiments and principles as to induce an open rupture and secession on the part of more than one-third of the States represented. The fact of twelve States going one way, and nineteen another, ignores the idea of nationality and establishes that of sectional or local parties. Know-Nothingism is, therefore, neither national nor conservative;—it is not national, because it is split into two factions upon the slavery question; it is not conservative, because the Northern wing is radical in its anti-slavery proclivities. No matter that Southern men may have been earnest in their endeavors to make it a national organization—that object, if entertained, has proved a signal failure.—

The famous "Third Degree" did not possess the potency which had been ascribed to it—it could do nothing effectual in setting the agitation of the slavery question. The Northern Know-Nothings refused to abandon their anti-slavery sentiments, and resolved to make that an element in their platform.

Practically, then, the first great attempt at a national demonstration by the Know-Nothings has resulted in a disastrous failure; and, although the idea of nationality has been ignored and the organization split asunder, still it may be a matter of some interest to consider the present aspect of affairs as presented by the broken fragments. Twelve free States withdrew from the Convention—they are wedded to abolition agitation—they cannot be wheeled into line at the word of command from the South—their course, as Know-Nothings, is taken—they are pledged to "the unconditional restoration" of the Missouri Compromise, and to the admission of Kansas and Nebraska as free States only.—That is the voice of the twelve seceding States. On the other hand, we find the remainder of the Philadelphia Convention coming up to the question of legislation upon the subject of slavery in the territories by Congress in a most awkward manner. They say that Congress possesses no power, under the Constitution, to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the States where it does or may exist. Well, almost every body will agree to that. They also say that Congress possesses no power to exclude any State from admission into the Union because its constitution does or does not recognize the institution of slavery as a part of its social system; but, mark!—when they get to the question of vital interest—the very question of all others—that of the right of Congress to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the Territories, there is a positive evasion of responsibility—they dared not meet the issue as Southern men should have met it—they compromised by expressly pretermittting any expression of opinion upon the power of Congress to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the Territories, but venture an expression of the opinion that Congress ought not so to legislate upon it—leaving the question of right—power—authority—to be determined by somebody else. This is sufficiently non-committal!

Well, then, we have two factions of Know-Nothings—twelve States having placed themselves in antagonism to the rest. Now, suppose both factions adhere to their present positions, (and if any yielding is done we have no idea that the Northern wing will do it,) it is quite probable that the Democracy will carry a few of the States of each faction—in other words, the fact that these Know-Nothings assembled from the different States will by no means prevent the Democracy from carrying some of them. We know that this may be questioned, because a little while ago we were positively assured that the Know-Nothings would carry the State of Virginia with a rush—and hence we are prepared to hear a repetition of the cry at the next election, as well with regard to Virginia as to other States. But all this does not affect the stubborn fact, that, in spite of Know-Nothing gaseonade and boasting, the Democracy did carry Virginia, and the Know-Nothings did not.

And as the Democracy have an old-fashioned habit of triumphing over their adversaries at elections, we may safely assume that they will still keep up the custom in some of the States at least. One of two results then follows: either the Democracy will beat both factions of Know-Nothings, in 1856, and keep the ship of State steadily moving on under Democratic guidance, or else the election of President will be carried to the House of Representatives—for it is very clear to our mind that neither of the disorganized factions of Know-Nothingism will even approach success. If the election shall be carried to the House, then the contest (in our opinion) will be between the Democracy and the Northern Know-Nothings; for these latter, if there is any chance of electing a Freeholder, will hardly be restrained by "Third Degrees," but will go in for their sectional ends. We had no faith in Northern Whiggery—we have less in Northern Know-Nothingism. We must rely upon the national Democracy. We have tried that, and it works well.

We have been arguing upon the supposition that the disjointed factions of the Order should manage to hold out until the next Presidential election. Whether they will really do so, is another question. Certainly, the result of the late Philadelphia Convention, is thoroughly disheartening, and we should suppose that the Order would find it an up-hill business to keep life in its body. There is not much strength without union; and as there is but little union among the Know-Nothings, they are but ill-prepared to enter upon an arduous campaign. Perhaps they may go all to pieces, and set about getting up something else that will take better. At all events, since the action of the Philadelphia Convention, they have been placed in quite a sad and forlorn situation, when considered as a national party. We shall await with interest their next grand move upon the political chess-board.

THE KILKENNY CAT FIGHT OF KNOW-NOTHING ORGANS.

The New York Herald pines into the "American Organ," at Washington in the following rampant manner:

"A silly paper in Washington, which calls itself a Know-Nothing organ—and God knows it knows but little—pitches into George Law in great style, denouncing him with great vehemence, and all these denunciations are copied with great gusto into the Seward organs of this metropolis. This foolish Washington organ it seems, picked up a little gossip, and probably manufactured it itself, during the recent sitting of the Know-Nothing Convention in Philadelphia, and fancies that it can extinguish by it the nomination of George Law, which has given it such umbrage. We should imagine that if our cotemporary expects to get the printing of the next Congress, it will be necessary for it to exhibit a little more tact and discretion than it has shown upon this occasion. Joining heart and hand with the Seward men in this State will not help it much. The defeat of the American party in the recent contest in Virginia, may, in a great degree, be attributed to this Washington organ. Nothing could exceed the folly, the emptiness, the stupidity, and the want of judgment and tact, which it displayed throughout the whole of that contest. If the Know-Nothings had not had the misfortune to have such an organ, it is certain that the Democracy would have had a less brilliant chance of electing Wise. Think of these hints before the next session of Congress come around."

The "American Organ" comes back upon the Herald furiously. A portion of its article we give below. What must the American people think of a party, one of whose leading organs refers to, but does not "unfold the chicanery and corruptions practised in Philadelphia by (Know-Nothing) politicians"? Here is what the American Organ says:

"When we are prepared to imitate the course of the 'Satanic,' and sell our columns and our conscience for the ill-gotten gold of Money-Kings, or for the patronage of those in power, we may resort to 'sland' and outrage public sentiment for pay.—We are not yet corrupt enough to unite with the 'Satanic,' and set up the Presidency at public auction to the highest bidder; nor do we believe the American party would sanction such villainy, were we to join the 'Satanic' in this scheme. Nor do we think the investments will be profitable, if Money-Kings should purchase presses in New York, Albany, Pittsburgh, or N. Orleans, to manufacture public opinion for adoption by the American party!"

We may err in judgment, but we opine that Presidential aspirants who open their purses in the employment of scores of newspaper scribblers, and reckless political hirelings, will find that the main body of the pure-minded American people will resist and frown upon such disgraceful schemes, with patriotic indignation. The people want for President a man who has intellect, wisdom, experience, and modest merit, rather than bags of gold, to recommend him to their confidence and support. This, at least, is our opinion of the views and wishes of the American party.

The "Satanic" supposes that we "picked up a little gossip" at Philadelphia, and that we fancy we "can extinguish by it the nomination of George Law," &c. We take occasion to say to the "Satanic," that we shall not deal in "gossip," should we hereafter see fit to unfold the chicanery and corruptions practised in Philadelphia, during the year 1855, by politicians. We say, further, that not one tithe of what occurred at Philadelphia in June, 1855, has yet been told. It may never become necessary—that will depend on circumstances—but the "Satanic" must not "lay the flattering unction to its soul," (if it has any,) that its blistering denunciations, and ill-directed abuse will shut our mouth, or silence our press, whenever in our judgment, our duty to the American party demands that we shall speak or write.

Ma. Editor.—The great Know-Nothing Council has, after a stormy and protracted session, closed its labors, and the public are in possession of the doings and sayings of the "pure" and "uncorrupted" that figured so conspicuously until that long to be remembered occasion. The veil of secrecy with which they attempted to hide from the public eye, the deeds that if exposed they knew must bring down upon them the condemnation of the honest and intelligent, fortunately for the country has been by some unseen hand drawn aside, and the deformed monster stands forth as hideous as the veiled prophet.

The reports which have reached us of the action of the National Council assembled in Philadelphia, establish beyond cavil or doubt the truth of the charges preferred against the oath-bound order of religious proscriptionists, and show up in true character the abolitionism of Know-Nothingism, speaking nationally. Can there be a Southern man so blinded by party prejudice, so steeped in religious bigotry, so shrouded in the fog of "native" delusion, that the events of the last two weeks can neither startle or warn him of the danger that surrounds us? I need not ask the question, for the warnings of the past have been to their ears like "sounding harps" and the portentous grumblings which have issued from the mouth of the grand den for the few days past will be but as the tinkling cymbal. No sound precedes the roarings of the earthquake that will shake the foundations of the Union, and those so deeply and so blindly attached to the Democratic party, that they would rush to the very brink of destruction, if the downfall of that party could be thereby consummated.

But I believe sir, there is a number, yea, a large number who entertaining—however erroneous—honest opinions in regard to the danger to be apprehended from foreign and catholic influence, still entertain a just appreciation of their obligations to their own section, and see in the preponderance of abolition sentiments, a more fearful cause for apprehension than can possibly arise from the former. The action of the National Council will not be lost upon this portion of the Know-Nothings. The false and unsupported assertion that the order was free from the withering curse of abolition fanaticism, has, by the proceedings of the grand sanhedrim, nailed the base coin to the counter, and stamped it in the face of the world as fraudulent. Every act of the Northern wing of this midnight association since its organization has left upon the public mind an impress of its true character, and the closing scene in the drama has only developed the plot more fully. Northern whiggery, thoroughly abolitionized, unable to accomplish its fell purposes upon the South in its true character, seizes hold of a popular prejudice, christens it with a popular name and appeals to the popular feeling to nurse this loathsome and deformed bantling. Southern Whigs, actuated by an uncompromising hostility to the democracy, powerless to effect their overthrow under their old name, catch at the bait, and enter into affiliation with the Northern members of the order. The foul coalition is exposed by the democratic party, and the aims of Northern fanatics and unscrupulous demagogues who would sell their birth right for a mess of pottage are stripped of their disguise and held up in all their hideousness, that an honest people might view them aright. The universal Whig press, South denied the charges with indignation; truth was aid under a bushel; the acts that should have forced an honest Southern press to have applied the lash of scorpions tails to the backs of the infamous traducers and enemies of Southern interests, were glossed over, draped with Virginia resolutions and hung around with States rights, or were altogether kept out of sight. Elements as discordant in their nature as fire and water were thus by a system of deception, misrepresentation and concealment made to harmonize and fraternize, and pushed along to the accomplishment of the same ends—the overthrow of the democracy, the restoration of a whig dynasty and (on the part of the North) the ascendancy of anti-slavery sentiments.—But this fraud could not long continue without exposure. The vigilant sentinels upon the watch tower had sounded the alarm; and the cheering cry of "all's well" had given place to the fearful notes of warning. The demand arose from one end of the Union to the other for a clear and unobscured declaration of opinions and a platform looking not only to a preservation of the Union, but to a strict and rigid adherence to the constitution. The leaders, wire-workers, aspirants and hangers-on of this pseudo American party heard the demand with fear and trembling, and knowing that to disregard it was certain annihilation, to obey though more than probable yet the hope of a lingering existence was still held out to them. The prospect was on one side unrelieved by a solitary glimmer of light to dispel the more than Egyptian darkness that brooded around them; gloom and sad forebodings appeared on the other, yet a faint hope that the antagonistic elements might yet be induced to co-mingle and the sinking, diseased skeleton might be restored to health and vigor, animated them. To this end the extreme factions met in grand council; ambitious Whigs and disappointed office-seeking Democrats; slave owners and miserable incendiary abolition fanatics were there congregated to endeavor to reconcile their incongruous elements and bring from a mass of rotteness and corruption, a lump of pure heaven that would impart health and strength to the body politic. The result of these labors is well known; the materials instead of being attractive, repelled each other; explosion followed contact, and the concern was blown to fragments and the "grand Council of Native Americans" have consigned themselves and the order over whom they preside to an inglorious death, and to a burial not of oblivion, but to be remembered only to be execrated. Twelve States by seceding dissipated the idle dream of nationality, withdrawing shook defiance in the heat of the slave States, told them they must bow to the knee to the North. They waited not to be "kicked" out; entreaties, petitions, and affectionate expostulations of Southern members were inefficient to bind them. Mr. A. Judson Crane "lung around the neck of Massachusetts and pleaded with her in vain." Useless were the denunciations poured upon the Nebraska act by Kenneth Rayner of North Carolina; his declaration

VOTES UPON THE PLATFORM.

There were three leading papers touching the slavery question—namely, the majority report, the minority report, and the proposition. The minority was the abolition proposition—the report was adopted and put in form. We have already published both. Rayner's proposition was wise between the two.

The temper of the Convention inferred from the vote upon Kenner's compromise scheme—(I. Kenneth Kenner President.)—the whole Delaware vote, two Maryland, and Vepasin Ellis District of Columbia. But it got other vote from slaveholding territory except that of Mr. Rayner himself was a severe but most just rebuke. On the other hand, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts against it unanimously; and but one exception, Connecticut, Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Northern States voted nearly unanimously for it.

The minority (abolition) proposition sustained by the unanimous vote of free State, except New York, Virginia, and California—all of which with the entire South carried unanimously against it. The majority report was carried unanimously by the Slave States, Delaware and Missouri; struck a majority of the delegates from New York, a portion of those from Maryland, and the whole California delegates other States voted unanimously for it.

It further appears that the votes adopted the platform, and in the Presidential election. They cast there but 146 votes voting against the platform titled to 150 votes.—Alexander

AMERICAN ROMAN CATHOLIC—man Catholic Bishops in the United States having been generally sided by papers to be all of foreign birth, a Catholic writer from Boston, New York Express, affirms that a reliable authority for stating that Catholic Bishops to be of American birth, John Fitzpatrick, of Massachusetts; D. W. Bacon, of Maine; John Timan, of Boston; York; John McCloskey, of New York; James R. Bayley, of New Jersey; James M. Young, of Erie, Pa.; V. Whelan, of Wheeling, Va.; McGill, of Richmond, Va.; Miles, of Nashville, Tenn.; and King, of Louisville, Ky. This fact in connection with the emphatic declaration of the Catholic Provincial Council of Cincinnati and Baltimore, shows that a principle of Americanism is one which will not submit to the influence of the foreign Bishops.

KNOWLEDGE.—Three days of a rupted Company in a vehicle better acquainted with another hour's conversation with him for three years.

(according to the report of the more Sun) that "the passage of the Nebraska bill was unequalled for and on the Union-loving 'third degree' spirit manifested by Southern delegates who brave as Jupiter and armed with thunder bolts, to hurl against any daunted to whisper anti-slavery before affectionate as doves in the presence of South, though the whole recalcitrant abolition billingsgate was exhausted, hearing, was powerless to prevent the Northern and Southern Know-Nothings unite together. New York Express Convention, but says the "New York press" (K. N.) that State will not then stand alone to fight the battle deserted by the free States in a spite of their billing and coining, going into the next presidential campaign for success upon their own terms which in the South is next to nothing with the democracy throughout the unit, what is their prospect of? Will they make battle unassisted against other expectation than that of the election in the House? they Recent events show conclusively North ask no favors of the South, and scorn their professions of ship and aid. Where then lies the Know-nothing votes go? Enormous Northern abolition Know-nothingism date, to the democracy arrayed sectionalism and on the side of the tution, or they must be given indirectly of each for the purpose of throwing election in Congress, in which free soilers having the majority, the knell of the Union will be the great triumph of Know-nothingism. In all candor, Mr. Editor, I men to pursue against the who of that Philadelphia Council—its action; investigate carefully billings which it must have upon its state of our beloved country, any other conclusion can be reached above. If the Southern with the North it must be for a without any concessions on his platform of the seceders will reform upon which the North from it they will not secede; the of the Virginia elections could its construction; the threats of dissection will not be able to destroy. If the election goes to the House may the Great Ruler of nations destiny which our own acts brought about. The safety of the is alone with the great democracy. Even Bennett of the Herald in inquiry as he is, has the most confess that the slavery question where it did before; the States according to their own needs, and the immigration of the not can only settle the matter. declarations as this from the nothing others will, the South ly to the dread vortex? Will a in a course that must result in ruin? I cannot, I will not believe she will be true to herself and true to the Union.

VOTES UPON THE PLATFORM.

There were three leading papers touching the slavery question—namely, the majority report, the minority report, and the proposition. The minority was the abolition proposition—the report was adopted and put in form. We have already published both. Rayner's proposition was wise between the two.

The temper of the Convention inferred from the vote upon Kenner's compromise scheme—(I. Kenneth Kenner President.)—the whole Delaware vote, two Maryland, and Vepasin Ellis District of Columbia. But it got other vote from slaveholding territory except that of Mr. Rayner himself was a severe but most just rebuke. On the other hand, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts against it unanimously; and but one exception, Connecticut, Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Northern States voted nearly unanimously for it.

The minority (abolition) proposition sustained by the unanimous vote of free State, except New York, Virginia, and California—all of which with the entire South carried unanimously against it. The majority report was carried unanimously by the Slave States, Delaware and Missouri; struck a majority of the delegates from New York, a portion of those from Maryland, and the whole California delegates other States voted unanimously for it.

It further appears that the votes adopted the platform, and in the Presidential election. They cast there but 146 votes voting against the platform titled to 150 votes.—Alexander

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